

## AN ATTEMPT TO STEAL AN ELECTION.

SWORN OFFICERS, JUGGLING WITH THE  
LAW.

AN ATTEMPT TO STEAL AN ELECTION.  
CAPTAIN THOMAS J. LAMONT, JR.,  
OF THE NEW YORK POLICE DEPARTMENT,  
HAS BEEN ARRESTED FOR  
CONSPIRACY TO STEAL AN ELECTION.

At a time that should be devoted to the  
study of the law, the New York  
police department is engaged in a  
conspiracy to steal an election.

Editor THE CAUCASIAN:

On Monday, the 15th of last Nov-  
ember, the day before the election,  
the county Commissioners of On-  
slow county being in regular session,  
Lewis O. Fonville sent in to the  
Commissioners the Registration books  
of Seagramsville, which he had pre-  
sented to them, accompanied by a written document  
from him that he had resigned the  
position of Registrar of that pre-  
cinct. Although he had been at  
Jacksonville during the day the  
day the Commissioners were in ses-  
sion, he left before the Registration  
books and his so-called resignation  
were presented to the Board. His  
agent, acting under instructions  
doubtless, produced them before the  
Commissioners very late in the af-  
ternoon, about fifteen minutes be-  
fore their final adjournment. No  
action was taken by the Board, ex-  
cept to file his letter.

The election law provides that in  
case the Registrar originally ap-  
pointed fails or neglects to perform  
his duties, the Justices of the Peace  
for the Township shall appoint; and  
if they cannot do so, the Clerk of  
the Superior Court for the county  
shall appoint. The Chairman of the  
Board knowing the impotency of  
conveying the Justices of the Peace  
in time to make an appoint-  
ment of a successor to Fonville, re-  
quested the Clerk to do so, and the  
latter signified his willingness. The  
son of a neighbor, however, went to  
the house of the Clerk's first ap-  
pointee, and secretly carried him to  
Fonville's. When the officer arrived  
at the house of the new Registrar,  
one of his family knew of his where-  
abouts. The Clerk made a second  
appointment, but as the parties lived  
nearly fifteen miles apart, it was  
about noon before the polls were  
opened. Though no complaint was  
made to the Convassing Board of  
this delay, that body, under the lead-  
ership of the Jacksonville Post Mas-  
ter, who, in spite of civil service  
rules, is also Chairman of the Demo-  
cratic county Executive Committee,  
rejected the returns from Seagrams-  
ville. More than ninety per cent.  
of the votes were for the Populist can-  
didates.

Shortly after the election, a Jus-  
tice of the Peace, upon due com-  
plaint, issued a warrant against the  
man Fonville for failing to attend  
to the duties of Registrar. The Jus-  
tice made the warrant returnable to  
his house at noon on the 28th day of  
November. The deputy Sheriff came  
to the Justice's house, and as there  
was some crowd present, the Justice  
directed the deputy to appear at a  
school house a few hundred yards  
off, and about twelve o'clock they  
and the others present set out for  
the school house. After proceeding  
a short distance the deputy stopped  
and the others went on. Fonville  
had not arrived when they left the  
Justice's house, but a few minutes  
after noon he came to the outside  
gate. The deputy returned to the  
house, inquired if the Justice was  
there, and upon being answered in  
the negative, permitted Fonville to  
escape. The Justice returned to the  
house about a quarter past twelve,  
but deputy and prisoner were gone.  
The deputy who is also a Justice  
of the Peace, then issued his own  
warrant against Fonville for the  
same offense charged in the first  
warrant and bound him over to  
court in the sum of one hundred dol-  
lars. The general opinion is that  
there will be a forfeiture.

But what I desire to call attention  
to is that such creatures as this Fon-  
ville are vulnerable, and blood has  
already been drawn. It is well enough  
to be infinitely better to take  
steps to punish the miscreants.  
Some Democrats nourish the fond  
delusion that crimes committed for  
the party's success would have im-  
punity. But such is a mistake. It  
is a monstrous circumstance in the  
discussion of Fonville's case by  
persons acquainted with the facts,  
that the only Democrats who do not  
condemn him are a few paltry State  
and Federal office-holders, and per-  
haps the county jailer. The rank  
and file of that party who have  
nothing to hope for in the shape of  
office are outspoken, and say it is  
a villainous affair. It is those who  
cherish blindly climbing hopes of  
preferment, and who are willing to  
tread any path, short or circuitous,  
towards the object of their ambi-  
tion who fail to see that the masses  
of the honest people, no matter  
to what party they may adhere, if  
it was otherwise we might well de-  
spise our country.

The truth is that in all govern-  
ments like ours, when a party has  
for many years enjoyed power as the  
Democrats have in North Carolina,  
the rogues often gradually under-  
mine honest men, and stamp their  
own impress upon their own party.  
But it is a consolation to know that  
the devil always foresees the mort-  
gage he has on them before they are  
aware. When that great personage  
finds that a man can go on and do  
his regular work without further help,  
he transfers his protection to some

other candidate for his favor, as he  
knows that he is secure of the other.  
Then the first collapses. This seems  
to be the inevitable method by which  
politics are purified in free countries.  
Though annuity and oblivion are  
usually the best pacifiers for the  
suppression of civil disturbances, to  
condone repeated and persistent  
violations of the criminal law of a  
State is to invite continued infrac-  
tions of it. If the law is adequate  
to the punishment of the wretch-  
who have in such a high-handed  
manner violated every principle of  
social order and justice, the expos-  
ure of crime in the late election  
should be supplemented by crime in  
prosecution against all the guilty.  
If they escape let it be through the  
own efforts, not the supineness of  
their victims. The good deed of the  
waggoner who cried for help before  
he made any effort of his own.

PICADOR.

GOV. LAMONT TO MR. SEAWELL.

Copies of letters relating to the Ten-  
der of the Solicitorship to the latter.  
Correspondence of the Charlotte Observer.

CHARLOTTE, Dec. 26.—Following  
is a copy of a letter received by Mr.  
H. F. Seawell, of this town, from  
Gov. Carr, and a copy of his reply  
therein, both of which explain them-  
selves:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

RALEIGH, Dec. 23, 1894.

H. F. SEAWELL, Esq., Charlotte, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Mr. Neil A. McLean  
having refused to accept the commis-  
sion as solicitor of the seventh judi-  
cial district tendered to him in con-  
formity with the certificate of elec-  
tion sent to me by the Secretary of  
State, for reasons stated to me in his  
letter of the 19th instant, and re-  
gretting the fact that the people  
intending to elect you solicitor of the  
seventh district, I hereby tender you  
the appointment to fill the vacancy.

I have the honor to be,  
Yours very truly,

[Signed] ELIAS CARR, Governor.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Dec. 24, 1894.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, HON. ELIAS  
CARR, GOV. OF NORTH CAROLINA:

Dear Sir: I have the honor to ac-  
knowledge the receipt of your ex-  
cellent letter tendering me the ap-  
pointment of solicitor of the seventh  
judicial district. I fully appreciate  
Your Excellency's desire that the  
person who was fairly elected to this  
office by the people shall be permit-  
ted to serve them, notwithstanding  
the certificate of election was award-  
ed to my honorable competitor  
through a clerical error, which the  
chairman of the board of county  
convassers of Cumberland county  
corrected by filing an amended re-  
turn, but which the State board of  
convassers under their construction  
of the law felt constrained to ig-  
nore. You are aware that while I  
was elected for a term of four years,  
your appointment would extend on-  
ly to the next general election. As  
I have no doubt about the action of  
the courts in my case I feel that I  
would be doing myself an injustice if  
I should accept the appointment  
that you have been so kind as to ten-  
der me. I beg, therefore, respect-  
fully, to decline it.

With assurance of my high con-  
sideration, I am, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,

[Signed] HERBERT F. SEAWELL.

MADE WHISKY IN A COFFEE POT.

Unique Still Captured by United States  
Revenue Officers in Alabama.

FLORENCE, Ala., Dec. 24.—The  
United States revenue officers who  
have been raiding illicit stilleries  
in this section the past three weeks  
made a remarkable discovery yester-  
day. At the home of S. R. O. Wil-  
liams, seven miles east of Lexington,  
in this county officers found a moon-  
shine outfit, consisting of a one-gal-  
lon coffee-pot, transformed into a  
still capable of making half a gal-  
lon of whiskey per day. The still  
was operated easily and worked per-  
fectly. The unique outfit was  
brought to Florence and placed on  
exhibition, hundreds viewing it with  
curiosity. Williams, the genius who  
is said to have originated the device,  
was arrested and placed in jail on  
charges of operating an illicit dis-  
tillery.

The arresting officers were Deputy  
Col. J. D. Coffee, Deputy Mar-  
shal J. A. G. Baker, J. W. Baker,  
and Edward B. Baker. They captured  
an eighty-gallon still near where they  
captured the coffee-pot outfit. With-  
in the past three weeks they have  
raided fully a dozen moonshine dis-  
tilleries in this and Lincoln county,  
and have made several notable cap-  
tures of notorious "wild-catters."

P. S. PENDER FOR READING CLERK.

[Advertisement.]

ST. JOHN, N. C., Dec. 24, '94.

ED. CAUCASIAN.

Dear Sir: In a late issue of THE  
CAUCASIAN, we were glad to see the  
name of Paul S. Pender of Anderson,  
Bertie county, put in nomination for  
Reading Clerk of the Senate of North  
Carolina, and we join our Nash-  
Edgecombe and Halifax citizens in  
urging upon the Senate his just  
claims. Placed by misfortune, in a  
position at once trying to his fealty,  
he has, however, stood firmly by his  
previous record untarnished. De-  
voted to the true principles of Re-  
form, he has ever been ready to bear  
our cause well merits this considera-  
tion of the masses. His ability to  
efficiently perform the duties of the  
position for which he aspires is es-  
tablished beyond doubt, and all who  
know him best will be proud of his  
election.

S. E. MARSH.

Let every friend of reform get up  
a club for the Daily or Weekly CAU-  
CASIAN.

## Dr. MOTT AND THE SENATORSHIP.

HIS COUNTY, HE SAYS, IS FOR HIM.

Petitions in His Interest in Circulation.  
Populists Must Have a Care That They  
Don't Vote for Him. The Enemies of Fusion  
and What is Necessary to the Success of  
the Combination. H. D. Carr, of the  
New York Question—Col. Douglas  
Letter to Col. Carr.

[Stateville Landmark, 25th.]

It being that petitions favoring  
the election of Dr. J. J. Mott to the  
United States Senate were being cir-  
culated in Irwell, a Landmark man  
yesterday sought out the Doctor and  
asked him about it. For the first  
time since the election the Doctor  
consented to an interview and an-  
swered the questions propounded by  
the reporter as follows:

"What is the meaning of the cir-  
culation of these petitions? (I thought  
the only for you for Senator?)

"There is a sentiment being work-  
ed up in different sections of the  
State that the people of my own  
county are against me. These peti-  
tions are intended to correct this  
feeling."

"Will the petitions be largely  
signed?"

"I am informed that nearly every  
Republican in the county anxiously  
desires my election to the Senate.  
If the petitions reach these Republi-  
cans they will sign them."

"Will the members-elect from Ir-  
well vote for you?"

"That will depend on whether  
they are friends of fusion. If they  
are true friends of the combine, anx-  
ious for its success in the future,  
they will vote for the man for Sen-  
ator that the people who elected them  
want."

"What do you mean by friends of  
fusion?"

"I mean that fusion has some im-  
placable enemies in the R-polit-  
party who hope to break the combi-  
nation two years hence."

"Are the Populists taking any part  
in the fight over the Republican Sen-  
atorship?"

"If they are not they had better do  
so; otherwise they are nursing a  
snake."

"May I ask what you mean by  
that?"

"I mean if they allow a R-publi-  
can to be elected, whom the enemies  
of fusion combined on, they nourish  
a viper which will destroy every ves-  
tige of the fruits of this victory in  
the short space of two years."

"Do I understand you to mean  
that the enemies of fusion are all of  
those who opposed it before the elec-  
tion?"

"Not at all. A number of R-pub-  
licans opposed it because they had  
no confidence in its success. Some  
of these are now among its best  
friends. What they wanted was  
victory over the Democrats. They  
have got the victory. Now they  
want the fruits of it, and the fruits  
of it are dependent on the integrity  
of fusion. It must be kept in the  
hands of its friends. It needs still  
further assistance—another heat  
and another weld. Every element  
of the fusion must partake in the  
watch, and in the expulsion of in-  
truders. All failures in co-operation  
are insidious approach, and en-  
emies within. The future strength  
of fusion consists in its being willing,  
able and determined to keep out of  
its evil every adverse influence."

"It is said you are as much of a  
Populist as a R-publi. Please  
answer this?"

"I do not know why this should  
be said unless of my position on the  
money question. There is no longer  
any doubt about the faithfulness and  
danger of our financial system. Al-  
most everybody sees and feels it.  
With this feeling I agree and am,  
therefore, in favor of the change. A  
school of trained financiers the world  
over have been struggling for twenty  
years to put, so to speak, a gilt-edge  
on money. They are unacquainted  
with the necessity of the equalization  
of all values for a safe prosperity.  
They are away from the throbbing  
pulse of the multitude."

"I am a bi-metalist, and believe if  
the Sherman law had been perma-  
nently enforced the world would  
have been driven to the restoration  
of silver through international  
agreement."

"I live in a section of country suf-  
fering from a shrinkage of all values  
except money. Money has doubled  
in value. Distress and non-prosper-  
ity is the consequence. As a Senator  
I would try to correct this. I would  
make use of my long acquaintance  
with the national men of the North  
for the benefit of my section. If  
it makes me as much of a Populist  
as a Republican I cannot help it, if  
I feel this way."

"Do you think you will be elect-  
ed?"

"Well, that depends altogether on  
the amount of thought bestowed on  
the matter by the members-elect of  
the Legislature."

"I feel a measure of responsibility  
for the victory won and the change  
which has followed. I am willing  
to share that responsibility with  
other friends of the movement if it  
is desired."

"What do you think of Col. Doug-  
lass' letter to Col. Carr?"

"Henry, you mean? Oh! Col.  
Douglass is a clever man and a good  
lawyer, but a poor politician. I  
heard a smart politician in the  
Colonel's district say the other day  
that when the Col. went to a po-  
sition in politics it was wise in our  
people to go the opposite direction.  
The Colonel is a danger signal—a  
red light in politics."

"He showed the character of his

## Dr. MOTT AND THE SENATORSHIP.

HIS COUNTY, HE SAYS, IS FOR HIM.

Petitions in His Interest in Circulation.  
Populists Must Have a Care That They  
Don't Vote for Him. The Enemies of Fusion  
and What is Necessary to the Success of  
the Combination. H. D. Carr, of the  
New York Question—Col. Douglas  
Letter to Col. Carr.

[Stateville Landmark, 25th.]

It being that petitions favoring  
the election of Dr. J. J. Mott to the  
United States Senate were being cir-  
culated in Irwell, a Landmark man  
yesterday sought out the Doctor and  
asked him about it. For the first  
time since the election the Doctor  
consented to an interview and an-  
swered the questions propounded by  
the reporter as follows:

"What is the meaning of the cir-  
culation of these petitions? (I thought  
the only for you for Senator?)

"There is a sentiment being work-  
ed up in different sections of the  
State that the people of my own  
county are against me. These peti-  
tions are intended to correct this  
feeling."

"Will the petitions be largely  
signed?"

"I am informed that nearly every  
Republican in the county anxiously  
desires my election to the Senate.  
If the petitions reach these Republi-  
cans they will sign them."

"Will the members-elect from Ir-  
well vote for you?"

"That will depend on whether  
they are friends of fusion. If they  
are true friends of the combine, anx-  
ious for its success in the future,  
they will vote for the man for Sen-  
ator that the people who elected them  
want."

"What do you mean by friends of  
fusion?"

"I mean that fusion has some im-  
placable enemies in the R-polit-  
party who hope to break the combi-  
nation two years hence."

"Are the Populists taking any part  
in the fight over the Republican Sen-  
atorship?"

"If they are not they had better do  
so; otherwise they are nursing a  
snake."

"May I ask what you mean by  
that?"

"I mean if they allow a R-publi-  
can to be elected, whom the enemies  
of fusion combined on, they nourish  
a viper which will destroy every ves-  
tige of the fruits of this victory in  
the short space of two years."

"Do I understand you to mean  
that the enemies of fusion are all of  
those who opposed it before the elec-  
tion?"

"Not at all. A number of R-pub-  
licans opposed it because they had  
no confidence in its success. Some  
of these are now among its best  
friends. What they wanted was  
victory over the Democrats. They  
have got the victory. Now they  
want the fruits of it, and the fruits  
of it are dependent on the integrity  
of fusion. It must be kept in the  
hands of its friends. It needs still  
further assistance—another heat  
and another weld. Every element  
of the fusion must partake in the  
watch, and in the expulsion of in-  
truders. All failures in co-operation  
are insidious approach, and en-  
emies within. The future strength  
of fusion consists in its being willing,  
able and determined to keep out of  
its evil every adverse influence."

"It is said you are as much of a  
Populist as a R-publi. Please  
answer this?"

"I do not know why this should  
be said unless of my position on the  
money question. There is no longer  
any doubt about the faithfulness and  
danger of our financial system. Al-  
most everybody sees and feels it.  
With this feeling I agree and am,  
therefore, in favor of the change. A  
school of trained financiers the world  
over have been struggling for twenty  
years to put, so to speak, a gilt-edge  
on money. They are unacquainted  
with the necessity of the equalization  
of all values for a safe prosperity.  
They are away from the throbbing  
pulse of the multitude."

"I am a bi-metalist, and believe if  
the Sherman law had been perma-  
nently enforced the world would  
have been driven to the restoration  
of silver through international  
agreement."

"I live in a section of country suf-  
fering from a shrinkage of all values  
except money. Money has doubled  
in value. Distress and non-prosper-  
ity is the consequence. As a Senator  
I would try to correct this. I would  
make use of my long acquaintance  
with the national men of the North  
for the benefit of my section. If  
it makes me as much of a Populist  
as a Republican I cannot help it, if  
I feel this way."

"Do you think you will be elect-  
ed?"

"Well, that depends altogether on  
the amount of thought bestowed on  
the matter by the members-elect of  
the Legislature."

"I feel a measure of responsibility  
for the victory won and the change  
which has followed. I am willing  
to share that responsibility with  
other friends of the movement if it  
is desired."

"What do you think of Col. Doug-  
lass' letter to Col. Carr?"

"Henry, you mean? Oh! Col.  
Douglass is a clever man and a good  
lawyer, but a poor politician. I  
heard a smart politician in the  
Colonel's district say the other day  
that when the Col. went to a po-  
sition in politics it was wise in our  
people to go the opposite direction.  
The Colonel is a danger signal—a  
red light in politics."

"He showed the character of his

## Dr. MOTT AND THE SENATORSHIP.

HIS COUNTY, HE SAYS, IS FOR HIM.

Petitions in His Interest in Circulation.  
Populists Must Have a Care That They  
Don't Vote for Him. The Enemies of Fusion  
and What is Necessary to the Success of  
the Combination. H. D. Carr, of the  
New York Question—Col. Douglas  
Letter to Col. Carr.

[Stateville Landmark, 25th.]

It being that petitions favoring  
the election of Dr. J. J. Mott to the  
United States Senate were being cir-  
culated in Irwell, a Landmark man  
yesterday sought out the Doctor and  
asked him about it. For the first  
time since the election the Doctor  
consented to an interview and an-  
swered the questions propounded by  
the reporter as follows:

"What is the meaning of the cir-  
culation of these petitions? (I thought  
the only for you for Senator?)

"There is a sentiment being work-  
ed up in different sections of the  
State that the people of my own  
county are against me. These peti-  
tions are intended to correct this  
feeling."

"Will the petitions be largely  
signed?"

"I am informed that nearly every  
Republican in the county anxiously  
desires my election to the Senate.  
If the petitions reach these Republi-  
cans they will sign them."

"Will the members-elect from Ir-  
well vote for you?"

"That will depend on whether  
they are friends of fusion. If they  
are true friends of the combine, anx-  
ious for its success in the future,  
they will vote for the man for Sen-  
ator that the people who elected them  
want."

"What do you mean by friends of  
fusion?"

"I mean that fusion has some im-  
placable enemies in the R-polit-  
party who hope to break the combi-  
nation two years hence."

"Are the Populists taking any part  
in the fight over the Republican Sen-  
atorship?"

"If they are not they had better do  
so; otherwise they are nursing a  
snake."

"May I ask what you mean by  
that?"

"I mean if they allow a R-publi-  
can to be elected, whom the enemies  
of fusion combined on, they nourish  
a viper which will destroy every ves-  
tige of the fruits of this victory in  
the short space of two years."

"Do I understand you to mean  
that the enemies of fusion are all of  
those who opposed it before the elec-  
tion?"

"Not at all. A number of R-pub-  
licans opposed it because they had  
no confidence in its success. Some  
of these are now among its best  
friends. What they wanted was  
victory over the Democrats. They  
have got the victory. Now they  
want the fruits of it, and the fruits  
of it are dependent on the integrity  
of fusion. It must be kept in the  
hands of its friends. It needs still  
further assistance—another heat  
and another weld. Every element  
of the fusion must partake in the  
watch, and in the expulsion of in-  
truders. All failures in co-operation  
are insidious approach, and en-  
emies within. The future strength  
of fusion consists in its being willing,  
able and determined to keep out of  
its evil every adverse influence."

"It is said you are as much of a  
Populist as a R-publi. Please  
answer this?"

"I do not know why this should  
be said unless of my position on the  
money question. There is no longer  
any doubt about the faithfulness and  
danger of our financial system. Al-  
most everybody sees and feels it.  
With this feeling I agree and am,  
therefore, in favor of the change. A  
school of trained financiers the world  
over have been struggling for twenty  
years to put, so to speak, a gilt-edge  
on money. They are unacquainted  
with the necessity of the equalization  
of all values for a safe prosperity.  
They are away from the throbbing  
pulse of the multitude."

"I am a bi-metalist, and believe if  
the Sherman law had been perma-  
nently enforced the world would  
have been driven to the restoration  
of silver through international  
agreement."

"I live in a section of country suf-  
fering from a shrinkage of all values  
except money. Money has doubled  
in value. Distress and non-prosper-  
ity is the consequence. As a Senator  
I would try to correct this. I would  
make use of my long acquaintance  
with the national men of the North  
for the benefit of my section. If  
it makes me as much of a Populist  
as a Republican I cannot help it, if  
I feel this way."

"Do you think you will be elect-  
ed?"

"Well, that depends altogether on  
the amount of thought bestowed on  
the matter by the members-elect of  
the Legislature."

"I feel a measure of responsibility  
for the victory won and the change  
which has followed. I am willing  
to share that responsibility with  
other friends of the movement if it  
is desired."

"What do you think of Col. Doug-  
lass' letter to Col. Carr?"

"Henry, you mean? Oh! Col.  
Douglass is a clever man and a good  
lawyer, but a poor politician. I  
heard a smart politician in the  
Colonel's district say the other day  
that when the Col. went to a po-  
sition in politics it was wise in our  
people to go the opposite direction.  
The Colonel is a danger signal—a  
red light in politics."

"He showed the character of his

## Dr. MOTT AND THE SENATORSHIP.

HIS COUNTY, HE SAYS, IS FOR HIM.

Petitions in His Interest in Circulation.  
Populists Must Have a Care That They  
Don't Vote for Him. The Enemies of Fusion  
and What is Necessary to the Success of  
the Combination. H. D. Carr, of the  
New York Question—Col. Douglas  
Letter to Col. Carr.

[Stateville Landmark, 25th.]

It being that petitions favoring  
the election of Dr. J. J. Mott to the  
United States Senate were being cir-  
culated in Irwell, a Landmark man  
yesterday sought out the Doctor and  
asked him about it. For the first  
time since the election the Doctor  
consented to an interview and an-  
swered the questions propounded by  
the reporter as follows:

"What is the meaning of the cir-  
culation of these petitions? (I thought  
the only for you for Senator?)

"There is a sentiment being work-  
ed up in different sections of the  
State that the people of my own  
county are against me. These peti-  
tions are intended to correct this  
feeling."

"Will the petitions be largely  
signed?"

"I am informed that nearly every  
Republican in the county anxiously  
desires my election to the Senate.  
If the petitions reach these Republi-  
cans they will sign them."

"Will the members-elect from Ir-  
well vote for you?"

"That will depend on whether  
they are friends of fusion. If they  
are true friends of the combine, anx-  
ious for its success in the future,  
they will vote for the man for Sen-  
ator that the people who elected them  
want."

"What do you mean by friends of  
fusion?"

"I mean that fusion has some im-  
placable enemies in the R-polit-  
party who hope to break the combi-  
nation two years hence."

"Are the Populists taking any part  
in the fight over the Republican Sen-  
atorship?"

"If they are not they had better do  
so; otherwise they are nursing a  
snake."

"May I ask what you mean by  
that?"

"I mean if they allow a R-publi-  
can to be elected, whom the enemies  
of fusion combined on, they nourish  
a viper which will destroy every ves-  
tige of the fruits of this victory in  
the short space of two years."



THE CAUCASIAN.  
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.  
MARION BUTLER, Editor & Prop.  
SUBSCRIPTION RATES.  
ONE YEAR, \$1.00  
SIX MONTHS, .50  
Entered as Second-Class Matter, May 1, 1895.  
Post Office at Raleigh, N. C.  
No. 1000.

A CARD.  
A WORD OF EXPLANATION TO OUR  
FRIENDS AND PERSONAL CORRESPONDENTS.

During the late campaign we employed two stenographers and kept promptly up with our correspondence. After the election we did not feel able to keep both of these stenographers. But our mail has been heavier since the election than before. Private business had been neglected for several months, and a campaign work made it necessary to seek a little rest. We have been able to answer only a number of the letters received. We make this statement trusting our friends will pardon what seemed to be a willful inattention to correspondence.

Very truly,  
MARION BUTLER.

The principles, involved in the foregoing reasoning, control and settle the whole philosophy of values. And we have gone into the subject thus particularly, to make apparent to every grade of capacity, now dishonestly they talk and reason, who speak of one dollar as being worth one hundred cents; and of another dollar as being worth only forty cents; when it is plain, that they have done nothing further to determine the value of the dollars respectively, than to compare them, the one with the other. To find out the respective values of these dollars, the relation between them and the demand for them must be ascertained. That is to say, they must be put up and sold in the open market. And which ever one will command more of those things which men uniformly regard as desirable, that one will be the more valuable. That is the true test, and from that test there can be no appeal.

"Oh," says some goldbug, "bring on your dollars, and let us sell them in the open market, and have done with all this foolishness about silver."

But we reply: "There is no open market in which the test can be made. The market has been tampered with; has been manipulated. The buyers have been bribed. The market is in the hands of conspirators, and cut throats. Silver has been demonetized—has been discredited—has been degraded—has been loaded and handicapped by every conceivable sort of discrimination and restriction. Let the white metal be restored to its ancient, and rightful place and honors. Let it stand before the law upon its own merits. Do for it only what you have done for gold; and we will hasten to true conclusions, as to which is the more valuable, the white or the yellow metal."

At another time we shall discuss the question, as to what it is, that qualifies any metal to perform the functions of money. We think we have shown that the current argument against silver is thoroughly dishonest, and that was all we started out to do at this writing.

ANOTHER RACE WAR.

The daily papers bring to us the disgusting details of another Race War in Georgia; in which one white man and seven negroes were killed. The growing frequency of mob violence in this country is getting to be alarming. And unless something is done to put a stop to it, untold evil must follow. There is nothing more ignoble—nothing more brutal—than the base frenzy, which takes possession of mobs, upon occasion; and sends them after some wrong doer, with dilating nostrils, and blood-shot eyes, and savage mien. At such times, men lose all the attributes of manhood; and become thoroughly ferocious and brutal.

It is time for mob violence to be stopped. But it will not be stopped, until there shall be some thorough reform in the government of the people. The simple truth is, the people have lost their respect for those who have been set in authority over them. Public administrations are so selfishly conducted, officers of the law are so given over to the work of political manipulation, courts of justice are so completely in the power of rings and vested interests, money has been so exalted, character has become so lightly thought of, technicality has become so powerful, that the masses are thoroughly imbued with the idea that the machinery of the law is in unclean hands, and not to be trusted to right the wrongs that are committed against society.

Let such reforms, as will restore the confidence of the people in the purity, unselfishness, and integrity of the officials in all branches of government be instituted and maintained; and we shall soon cease to be shocked by such brutal proceedings as the late outrages in Georgia.

THE CAUCASIAN Publishing Co.,  
By Marion Butler, President.

A DISHONEST ARGUMENT.

Those, in this country, who oppose the coinage of silver at the old rate of 16 to 1, say they are unwilling to put a dollar intrinsically worth only forty cents, upon an equal footing with a dollar intrinsically worth one hundred cents.

The argument, implied in this statement, seems to be fair, and there is reason for the belief, that it has misled not a few thoughtful men in every political party. But the argument is unfair, to use no harsher term.

[This argument] quietly assumes, that there is some here, an absolute and unchanging standard of value, with which both the gold and the silver dollar are compared, in ascertaining their respective values. When the fact is, that there is no such absolute, unchanging standard of value in existence; there never was such a standard in existence; and such a standard can never come into existence. To say that gold has a fixed, intrinsic value—to say that silver metal, or any material thing, has value, or can have such value, is to talk simple nonsense.

Material things have value. But no material thing has a fixed intrinsic value. The value of a thing is determined by the demand for it, and the supply of it. The value of a thing is not a fixed intrinsic value, but a variable value, determined by the demand for it, and the supply of it.

THE CAUCASIAN Publishing Co.,  
By Marion Butler, President.

A DISHONEST ARGUMENT.

Those, in this country, who oppose the coinage of silver at the old rate of 16 to 1, say they are unwilling to put a dollar intrinsically worth only forty cents, upon an equal footing with a dollar intrinsically worth one hundred cents.

The argument, implied in this statement, seems to be fair, and there is reason for the belief, that it has misled not a few thoughtful men in every political party. But the argument is unfair, to use no harsher term.

[This argument] quietly assumes, that there is some here, an absolute and unchanging standard of value, with which both the gold and the silver dollar are compared, in ascertaining their respective values. When the fact is, that there is no such absolute, unchanging standard of value in existence; there never was such a standard in existence; and such a standard can never come into existence. To say that gold has a fixed, intrinsic value—to say that silver metal, or any material thing, has value, or can have such value, is to talk simple nonsense.

Material things have value. But no material thing has a fixed intrinsic value. The value of a thing is determined by the demand for it, and the supply of it. The value of a thing is not a fixed intrinsic value, but a variable value, determined by the demand for it, and the supply of it.

THE CAUCASIAN Publishing Co.,  
By Marion Butler, President.

A DISHONEST ARGUMENT.

Those, in this country, who oppose the coinage of silver at the old rate of 16 to 1, say they are unwilling to put a dollar intrinsically worth only forty cents, upon an equal footing with a dollar intrinsically worth one hundred cents.

The argument, implied in this statement, seems to be fair, and there is reason for the belief, that it has misled not a few thoughtful men in every political party. But the argument is unfair, to use no harsher term.

[This argument] quietly assumes, that there is some here, an absolute and unchanging standard of value, with which both the gold and the silver dollar are compared, in ascertaining their respective values. When the fact is, that there is no such absolute, unchanging standard of value in existence; there never was such a standard in existence; and such a standard can never come into existence. To say that gold has a fixed, intrinsic value—to say that silver metal, or any material thing, has value, or can have such value, is to talk simple nonsense.

Material things have value. But no material thing has a fixed intrinsic value. The value of a thing is determined by the demand for it, and the supply of it. The value of a thing is not a fixed intrinsic value, but a variable value, determined by the demand for it, and the supply of it.

und unvarying standard of value, how can any one say that a certain gold coin is worth one hundred cents, and a certain silver coin is worth forty cents? The question is pertinent, and the only answer possible, is to say, that nobody but a knave, or a fool will undertake to ascertain the value of coins in that way. Value is evermore a relative, and never at all an absolute thing. Gold is a commodity; silver is a commodity; and to ascertain the value of any commodity, one must ascertain the proportion the quantity of it bears to the demand for it. This rule governs intrinsic, and all other values. A thing for which there is no demand at all, will have no present value; and a thing which has no present value now, will be invested with all the attributes of value, so soon as there begins to be a demand for it. If the demand for it is large and the quantity of it small, its value will be great. If the demand for it is small and the quantity of it large, its value will be small. If the demand for it fluctuates, and the supply remains steady, its value will fluctuate. If the supply of it fluctuates, and the demand for it remains steady, its value will fluctuate. If the supply of it and the demand for it remain steady, its value will remain steady. If both the quantity of it, and the demand for it, fluctuate, its value will fluctuate—often violently, and with apparent capriciousness.

The principles, involved in the foregoing reasoning, control and settle the whole philosophy of values. And we have gone into the subject thus particularly, to make apparent to every grade of capacity, now dishonestly they talk and reason, who speak of one dollar as being worth one hundred cents; and of another dollar as being worth only forty cents; when it is plain, that they have done nothing further to determine the value of the dollars respectively, than to compare them, the one with the other. To find out the respective values of these dollars, the relation between them and the demand for them must be ascertained. That is to say, they must be put up and sold in the open market. And which ever one will command more of those things which men uniformly regard as desirable, that one will be the more valuable. That is the true test, and from that test there can be no appeal.

"Oh," says some goldbug, "bring on your dollars, and let us sell them in the open market, and have done with all this foolishness about silver."

But we reply: "There is no open market in which the test can be made. The market has been tampered with; has been manipulated. The buyers have been bribed. The market is in the hands of conspirators, and cut throats. Silver has been demonetized—has been discredited—has been degraded—has been loaded and handicapped by every conceivable sort of discrimination and restriction. Let the white metal be restored to its ancient, and rightful place and honors. Let it stand before the law upon its own merits. Do for it only what you have done for gold; and we will hasten to true conclusions, as to which is the more valuable, the white or the yellow metal."

At another time we shall discuss the question, as to what it is, that qualifies any metal to perform the functions of money. We think we have shown that the current argument against silver is thoroughly dishonest, and that was all we started out to do at this writing.

ANOTHER RACE WAR.

The daily papers bring to us the disgusting details of another Race War in Georgia; in which one white man and seven negroes were killed. The growing frequency of mob violence in this country is getting to be alarming. And unless something is done to put a stop to it, untold evil must follow. There is nothing more ignoble—nothing more brutal—than the base frenzy, which takes possession of mobs, upon occasion; and sends them after some wrong doer, with dilating nostrils, and blood-shot eyes, and savage mien. At such times, men lose all the attributes of manhood; and become thoroughly ferocious and brutal.

It is time for mob violence to be stopped. But it will not be stopped, until there shall be some thorough reform in the government of the people. The simple truth is, the people have lost their respect for those who have been set in authority over them. Public administrations are so selfishly conducted, officers of the law are so given over to the work of political manipulation, courts of justice are so completely in the power of rings and vested interests, money has been so exalted, character has become so lightly thought of, technicality has become so powerful, that the masses are thoroughly imbued with the idea that the machinery of the law is in unclean hands, and not to be trusted to right the wrongs that are committed against society.

Let such reforms, as will restore the confidence of the people in the purity, unselfishness, and integrity of the officials in all branches of government be instituted and maintained; and we shall soon cease to be shocked by such brutal proceedings as the late outrages in Georgia.

THE CAUCASIAN Publishing Co.,  
By Marion Butler, President.

A DISHONEST ARGUMENT.

Those, in this country, who oppose the coinage of silver at the old rate of 16 to 1, say they are unwilling to put a dollar intrinsically worth only forty cents, upon an equal footing with a dollar intrinsically worth one hundred cents.

The argument, implied in this statement, seems to be fair, and there is reason for the belief, that it has misled not a few thoughtful men in every political party. But the argument is unfair, to use no harsher term.

[This argument] quietly assumes, that there is some here, an absolute and unchanging standard of value, with which both the gold and the silver dollar are compared, in ascertaining their respective values. When the fact is, that there is no such absolute, unchanging standard of value in existence; there never was such a standard in existence; and such a standard can never come into existence. To say that gold has a fixed, intrinsic value—to say that silver metal, or any material thing, has value, or can have such value, is to talk simple nonsense.

Material things have value. But no material thing has a fixed intrinsic value. The value of a thing is determined by the demand for it, and the supply of it. The value of a thing is not a fixed intrinsic value, but a variable value, determined by the demand for it, and the supply of it.

THE CAUCASIAN Publishing Co.,  
By Marion Butler, President.

A DISHONEST ARGUMENT.

Those, in this country, who oppose the coinage of silver at the old rate of 16 to 1, say they are unwilling to put a dollar intrinsically worth only forty cents, upon an equal footing with a dollar intrinsically worth one hundred cents.

The argument, implied in this statement, seems to be fair, and there is reason for the belief, that it has misled not a few thoughtful men in every political party. But the argument is unfair, to use no harsher term.

[This argument] quietly assumes, that there is some here, an absolute and unchanging standard of value, with which both the gold and the silver dollar are compared, in ascertaining their respective values. When the fact is, that there is no such absolute, unchanging standard of value in existence; there never was such a standard in existence; and such a standard can never come into existence. To say that gold has a fixed, intrinsic value—to say that silver metal, or any material thing, has value, or can have such value, is to talk simple nonsense.

Material things have value. But no material thing has a fixed intrinsic value. The value of a thing is determined by the demand for it, and the supply of it. The value of a thing is not a fixed intrinsic value, but a variable value, determined by the demand for it, and the supply of it.

THE CAUCASIAN Publishing Co.,  
By Marion Butler, President.

A DISHONEST ARGUMENT.

Those, in this country, who oppose the coinage of silver at the old rate of 16 to 1, say they are unwilling to put a dollar intrinsically worth only forty cents, upon an equal footing with a dollar intrinsically worth one hundred cents.

The argument, implied in this statement, seems to be fair, and there is reason for the belief, that it has misled not a few thoughtful men in every political party. But the argument is unfair, to use no harsher term.

[This argument] quietly assumes, that there is some here, an absolute and unchanging standard of value, with which both the gold and the silver dollar are compared, in ascertaining their respective values. When the fact is, that there is no such absolute, unchanging standard of value in existence; there never was such a standard in existence; and such a standard can never come into existence. To say that gold has a fixed, intrinsic value—to say that silver metal, or any material thing, has value, or can have such value, is to talk simple nonsense.

Material things have value. But no material thing has a fixed intrinsic value. The value of a thing is determined by the demand for it, and the supply of it. The value of a thing is not a fixed intrinsic value, but a variable value, determined by the demand for it, and the supply of it.

THE CAUCASIAN Publishing Co.,  
By Marion Butler, President.

A DISHONEST ARGUMENT.

Those, in this country, who oppose the coinage of silver at the old rate of 16 to 1, say they are unwilling to put a dollar intrinsically worth only forty cents, upon an equal footing with a dollar intrinsically worth one hundred cents.

und unvarying standard of value, how can any one say that a certain gold coin is worth one hundred cents, and a certain silver coin is worth forty cents? The question is pertinent, and the only answer possible, is to say, that nobody but a knave, or a fool will undertake to ascertain the value of coins in that way. Value is evermore a relative, and never at all an absolute thing. Gold is a commodity; silver is a commodity; and to ascertain the value of any commodity, one must ascertain the proportion the quantity of it bears to the demand for it. This rule governs intrinsic, and all other values. A thing for which there is no demand at all, will have no present value; and a thing which has no present value now, will be invested with all the attributes of value, so soon as there begins to be a demand for it. If the demand for it is large and the quantity of it small, its value will be great. If the demand for it is small and the quantity of it large, its value will be small. If the demand for it fluctuates, and the supply remains steady, its value will fluctuate. If the supply of it fluctuates, and the demand for it remains steady, its value will fluctuate. If the supply of it and the demand for it remain steady, its value will remain steady. If both the quantity of it, and the demand for it, fluctuate, its value will fluctuate—often violently, and with apparent capriciousness.

The principles, involved in the foregoing reasoning, control and settle the whole philosophy of values. And we have gone into the subject thus particularly, to make apparent to every grade of capacity, now dishonestly they talk and reason, who speak of one dollar as being worth one hundred cents; and of another dollar as being worth only forty cents; when it is plain, that they have done nothing further to determine the value of the dollars respectively, than to compare them, the one with the other. To find out the respective values of these dollars, the relation between them and the demand for them must be ascertained. That is to say, they must be put up and sold in the open market. And which ever one will command more of those things which men uniformly regard as desirable, that one will be the more valuable. That is the true test, and from that test there can be no appeal.

"Oh," says some goldbug, "bring on your dollars, and let us sell them in the open market, and have done with all this foolishness about silver."

But we reply: "There is no open market in which the test can be made. The market has been tampered with; has been manipulated. The buyers have been bribed. The market is in the hands of conspirators, and cut throats. Silver has been demonetized—has been discredited—has been degraded—has been loaded and handicapped by every conceivable sort of discrimination and restriction. Let the white metal be restored to its ancient, and rightful place and honors. Let it stand before the law upon its own merits. Do for it only what you have done for gold; and we will hasten to true conclusions, as to which is the more valuable, the white or the yellow metal."

At another time we shall discuss the question, as to what it is, that qualifies any metal to perform the functions of money. We think we have shown that the current argument against silver is thoroughly dishonest, and that was all we started out to do at this writing.

ANOTHER RACE WAR.

The daily papers bring to us the disgusting details of another Race War in Georgia; in which one white man and seven negroes were killed. The growing frequency of mob violence in this country is getting to be alarming. And unless something is done to put a stop to it, untold evil must follow. There is nothing more ignoble—nothing more brutal—than the base frenzy, which takes possession of mobs, upon occasion; and sends them after some wrong doer, with dilating nostrils, and blood-shot eyes, and savage mien. At such times, men lose all the attributes of manhood; and become thoroughly ferocious and brutal.

It is time for mob violence to be stopped. But it will not be stopped, until there shall be some thorough reform in the government of the people. The simple truth is, the people have lost their respect for those who have been set in authority over them. Public administrations are so selfishly conducted, officers of the law are so given over to the work of political manipulation, courts of justice are so completely in the power of rings and vested interests, money has been so exalted, character has become so lightly thought of, technicality has become so powerful, that the masses are thoroughly imbued with the idea that the machinery of the law is in unclean hands, and not to be trusted to right the wrongs that are committed against society.

Let such reforms, as will restore the confidence of the people in the purity, unselfishness, and integrity of the officials in all branches of government be instituted and maintained; and we shall soon cease to be shocked by such brutal proceedings as the late outrages in Georgia.

THE CAUCASIAN Publishing Co.,  
By Marion Butler, President.

A DISHONEST ARGUMENT.

Those, in this country, who oppose the coinage of silver at the old rate of 16 to 1, say they are unwilling to put a dollar intrinsically worth only forty cents, upon an equal footing with a dollar intrinsically worth one hundred cents.

The argument, implied in this statement, seems to be fair, and there is reason for the belief, that it has misled not a few thoughtful men in every political party. But the argument is unfair, to use no harsher term.

[This argument] quietly assumes, that there is some here, an absolute and unchanging standard of value, with which both the gold and the silver dollar are compared, in ascertaining their respective values. When the fact is, that there is no such absolute, unchanging standard of value in existence; there never was such a standard in existence; and such a standard can never come into existence. To say that gold has a fixed, intrinsic value—to say that silver metal, or any material thing, has value, or can have such value, is to talk simple nonsense.

Material things have value. But no material thing has a fixed intrinsic value. The value of a thing is determined by the demand for it, and the supply of it. The value of a thing is not a fixed intrinsic value, but a variable value, determined by the demand for it, and the supply of it.

THE CAUCASIAN Publishing Co.,  
By Marion Butler, President.

A DISHONEST ARGUMENT.

Those, in this country, who oppose the coinage of silver at the old rate of 16 to 1, say they are unwilling to put a dollar intrinsically worth only forty cents, upon an equal footing with a dollar intrinsically worth one hundred cents.

The argument, implied in this statement, seems to be fair, and there is reason for the belief, that it has misled not a few thoughtful men in every political party. But the argument is unfair, to use no harsher term.

[This argument] quietly assumes, that there is some here, an absolute and unchanging standard of value, with which both the gold and the silver dollar are compared, in ascertaining their respective values. When the fact is, that there is no such absolute, unchanging standard of value in existence; there never was such a standard in existence; and such a standard can never come into existence. To say that gold has a fixed, intrinsic value—to say that silver metal, or any material thing, has value, or can have such value, is to talk simple nonsense.

Material things have value. But no material thing has a fixed intrinsic value. The value of a thing is determined by the demand for it, and the supply of it. The value of a thing is not a fixed intrinsic value, but a variable value, determined by the demand for it, and the supply of it.

THE CAUCASIAN Publishing Co.,  
By Marion Butler, President.

A DISHONEST ARGUMENT.

Those, in this country, who oppose the coinage of silver at the old rate of 16 to 1, say they are unwilling to put a dollar intrinsically worth only forty cents, upon an equal footing with a dollar intrinsically worth one hundred cents.

The argument, implied in this statement, seems to be fair, and there is reason for the belief, that it has misled not a few thoughtful men in every political party. But the argument is unfair, to use no harsher term.

[This argument] quietly assumes, that there is some here, an absolute and unchanging standard of value, with which both the gold and the silver dollar are compared, in ascertaining their respective values. When the fact is, that there is no such absolute, unchanging standard of value in existence; there never was such a standard in existence; and such a standard can never come into existence. To say that gold has a fixed, intrinsic value—to say that silver metal, or any material thing, has value, or can have such value, is to talk simple nonsense.

Material things have value. But no material thing has a fixed intrinsic value. The value of a thing is determined by the demand for it, and the supply of it. The value of a thing is not a fixed intrinsic value, but a variable value, determined by the demand for it, and the supply of it.

THE CAUCASIAN Publishing Co.,  
By Marion Butler, President.

A DISHONEST ARGUMENT.

Those, in this country, who oppose the coinage of silver at the old rate of 16 to 1, say they are unwilling to put a dollar intrinsically worth only forty cents, upon an equal footing with a dollar intrinsically worth one hundred cents.

und unvarying standard of value, how can any one say that a certain gold coin is worth one hundred cents, and a certain silver coin is worth forty cents? The question is pertinent, and the only answer possible, is to say, that nobody but a knave, or a fool will undertake to ascertain the value of coins in that way. Value is evermore a relative, and never at all an absolute thing. Gold is a commodity; silver is a commodity; and to ascertain the value of any commodity, one must ascertain the proportion the quantity of it bears to the demand for it. This rule governs intrinsic, and all other values. A thing for which there is no demand at all, will have no present value; and a thing which has no present value now, will be invested with all the attributes of value, so soon as there begins to be a demand for it. If the demand for it is large and the quantity of it small, its value will be great. If the demand for it is small and the quantity of it large, its value will be small. If the demand for it fluctuates, and the supply remains steady, its value will fluctuate. If the supply of it fluctuates, and the demand for it remains steady, its value will fluctuate. If the supply of it and the demand for it remain steady, its value will remain steady. If both the quantity of it, and the demand for it, fluctuate, its value will fluctuate—often violently, and with apparent capriciousness.

The principles, involved in the foregoing reasoning, control and settle the whole philosophy of values. And we have gone into the subject thus particularly, to make apparent to every grade of capacity, now dishonestly they talk and reason, who speak of one dollar as being worth one hundred cents; and of another dollar as being worth only forty cents; when it is plain, that they have done nothing further to determine the value of the dollars respectively, than to compare them, the one with the other. To find out the respective values of these dollars, the relation between them and the demand for them must be ascertained. That is to say, they must be put up and sold in the open market. And which ever one will command more of those things which men uniformly regard as desirable, that one will be the more valuable. That is the true test, and from that test there can be no appeal.

"Oh," says some goldbug, "bring on your dollars, and let us sell them in the open market, and have done with all this foolishness about silver."

But we reply: "There is no open market in which the test can be made. The market has been tampered with; has been manipulated. The buyers have been bribed. The market is in the hands of conspirators, and cut throats. Silver has been demonetized—has been discredited—has been degraded—has been loaded and handicapped by every conceivable sort of discrimination and restriction. Let the white metal be restored to its ancient, and rightful place and honors. Let it stand before the law upon its own merits. Do for it only what you have done for gold; and we will hasten to true conclusions, as to which is the more valuable, the white or the yellow metal."

At another time we shall discuss the question, as to what it is, that qualifies any metal to perform the functions of money. We think we have shown that the current argument against silver is thoroughly dishonest, and that was all we started out to do at this writing.

ANOTHER RACE WAR.

The daily papers bring to us the disgusting details of another Race War in Georgia; in which one white man and seven negroes were killed. The growing frequency of mob violence in this country is getting to be alarming. And unless something is done to put a stop to it, untold evil must follow. There is nothing more ignoble—nothing more brutal—than the base frenzy, which takes possession of mobs, upon occasion; and sends them after some wrong doer, with dilating nostrils, and blood-shot eyes, and savage mien. At such times, men lose all the attributes of manhood; and become thoroughly ferocious and brutal.

It is time for mob violence to be stopped. But it will not be stopped, until there shall be some thorough reform in the government of the people. The simple truth is, the people have lost their respect for those who have been set in authority over them. Public administrations are so selfishly conducted, officers of the law are so given over to the work of political manipulation, courts of justice are so completely in the power of rings and vested interests, money has been so exalted, character has become so lightly thought of, technicality has become so powerful, that the masses are thoroughly imbued with the idea that the machinery of the law is in unclean hands, and not to be trusted to right the wrongs that are committed against society.

Let such reforms, as will restore the confidence of the people in the purity, unselfishness, and integrity of the officials in all branches of government be instituted and maintained; and we shall soon cease to be shocked by such brutal proceedings as the late outrages in Georgia.

THE CAUCASIAN Publishing Co.,  
By Marion Butler, President.

A DISHONEST ARGUMENT.

Those, in this country, who oppose the coinage of silver at the old rate of 16 to 1, say they are unwilling to put a dollar intrinsically worth only forty cents, upon an equal footing with a dollar intrinsically worth one hundred cents.

The argument, implied in this statement, seems to be fair, and there is reason for the belief, that it has misled not a few thoughtful men in every political party. But the argument is unfair, to use no harsher term.

[This argument] quietly assumes, that there is some here, an absolute and unchanging standard of value, with which both the gold and the silver dollar are compared, in ascertaining their respective values. When the fact is, that there is no such absolute, unchanging standard of value in existence; there never was such a standard in existence; and such a standard can never come into existence. To say that gold has a fixed, intrinsic value—to say that silver metal, or any material thing, has value, or can have such value, is to talk simple nonsense.

Material things have value. But no material thing has a fixed intrinsic value. The value of a thing is determined by the demand for it, and the supply of it. The value of a thing is not a fixed intrinsic value, but a variable value, determined by the demand for it, and the supply of it.

THE CAUCASIAN Publishing Co.,  
By Marion Butler, President.

A DISHONEST ARGUMENT.

Those, in this country, who oppose the coinage of silver at the old rate of 16 to 1, say they are unwilling to put a dollar intrinsically worth only forty cents, upon an equal footing with a dollar intrinsically worth one hundred cents.

The argument, implied in this statement, seems to be fair, and there is reason for the belief, that it has misled not a few thoughtful men in every political party. But the argument is unfair, to use no harsher term.

[This argument] quietly assumes, that there is some here, an absolute and unchanging standard of value, with which both the gold and the silver dollar are compared, in ascertaining their respective values. When the fact is, that there is no such absolute, unchanging standard of value in existence; there never was such a standard in existence; and such a standard can never come into existence. To say that gold has a fixed, intrinsic value—to say that silver metal, or any material thing, has value, or can have such value, is to talk simple nonsense.

Material things have value. But no material thing has a fixed intrinsic value. The value of a thing is determined by the demand for it, and the supply of it. The value of a thing is not a fixed intrinsic value, but a variable value, determined by the demand for it, and the supply of it.

THE CAUCASIAN Publishing Co.,  
By Marion Butler, President.

A DISHONEST ARGUMENT.

Those, in this country, who oppose the coinage of silver at the old rate of 16 to 1, say they are unwilling to put a dollar intrinsically worth only forty cents, upon an equal footing with a dollar intrinsically worth one hundred cents.

The argument, implied in this statement, seems to be fair, and there is reason for the belief, that it has misled not a few thoughtful men in every political party. But the argument is unfair, to use no harsher term.

[This argument] quietly assumes, that there is some here, an absolute and unchanging standard of value, with which both the gold and the silver dollar are compared, in ascertaining their respective values. When the fact is, that there is no such absolute, unchanging standard of value in existence; there never was such a standard in existence; and such a standard can never come into existence. To say that gold has a fixed, intrinsic value—to say that silver metal, or any material thing, has value, or can have such value, is to talk simple nonsense.

Material things have value. But no material thing has a fixed intrinsic value. The value of a thing is determined by the demand for it, and the supply of it. The value of a thing is not a fixed intrinsic value, but a variable value, determined by the demand for it, and the supply of it.

THE CAUCASIAN Publishing Co.,  
By Marion Butler, President.

A DISHONEST ARGUMENT.

Those, in this country, who oppose the coinage of silver at the old rate of 16 to 1, say they are unwilling to put a dollar intrinsically worth only forty cents, upon an equal footing with a dollar intrinsically worth one hundred cents.

THE NEW YEAR'S  
GLOOMY OUTLOOK.  
Cursed By The Incomprehensible  
Folly And Stupidity  
OF DEMOCRATIC TARIFF AND  
FINANCIAL BLUNDERING.

A Half Century of Prosperity Destroyed  
By Reckless and Vicious Democratic Legislation—The Government Maintaining  
a Head-on Collision With the People—The  
Money-Its Revenue Destroyed and Its  
Credit Impaired—The People's Property  
in the Country With "Famine Threats"  
of the Country With "Famine Threats"

(Special to THE CAUCASIAN.)  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—At the threshold of the new year there is everything in the political situation to alarm, demoralize and distress the country. A sense of crisis and a realization of the country's perilous position with the whole of Europe. What this means to the United States with its great resources crippled and its industries paralyzed by vicious tariff and financial legislation defies calculation. Two years ago this was the richest country in the world. Its credit was unlimited. Its revenues were abundant. Its prosperity was unprecedented. Manufacture flourished. Commerce was active. There was work for the unemployed. What a condition today at the threshold of 1897! Perfidious and dishonest Democratic legislation has destroyed the governments revenues. Its treasury has been bankrupted and its hand to mouth existence is maintained on borrowed money. Every American industry has been shattered by a hostile, vicious, sectional, income-taxing, and ruinous Democratic policy. And what is the proposed remedy? What is the brilliant Democratic plan of relief? A financial scheme which has received the











